

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Cal Groen, Director

Project W-170-R-34

Progress Report



WHITE-TAILED DEER

Study I, Job 3

July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

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PROGRESS REPORT SURVEYS AND INVENTORIES

STATE:	<u>Idaho</u>	JOB TITLE:	<u>White-tailed Deer Surveys and</u>
PROJECT:	<u>W-170-R-34</u>		<u>Inventories</u>
SUBPROJECT:	<u>1-7</u>	STUDY NAME:	<u>Big Game Population Status,</u>
STUDY:	<u>I</u>		<u>Trends, Use, and Associated</u>
JOB:	<u>3</u>		<u>Habitat Studies</u>
PERIOD COVERED: <u>July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010</u>			

STATEWIDE

Summary

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus*) are most abundant north of the Salmon River. South of the Salmon River, whitetails are primarily restricted to riparian habitats associated with major river systems. Anecdotal information suggests white-tailed deer have increased in number and distribution in southern Idaho over the last 20 years.

White-tailed deer management is guided by the White-Tailed Deer Management Plan – 2005-2014. The state is divided into 7 whitetail data analysis units (DAUs) based on habitat characteristics and whitetail management priority (Fig 1). Generally, whitetail deer receive management priority over mule deer in northern Idaho, while mule deer receive priority in southern Idaho.

Beginning in 1975 harvest of mule deer and white-tailed deer were monitored separately. However, hunter effort was not differentiated between mule deer and white-tailed deer hunts. Beginning in 2005, the Department began species-specific monitoring of hunter participation.

During 2009, 59,385 hunters harvested 17,983 white-tailed deer during 378,641 recreation days; and in 2008, 68,920 hunters harvested 19,903 white-tailed deer during 424,779 recreation days. During 2007, 56,228 hunters harvested 22,186 white-tailed deer during 241,059 recreation days (Fig 2).

Management Objectives

The White-tailed Deer Management plan lists the following goals for white-tailed deer management during the period 2005-2014:

- 1) White-tailed deer will be managed for their unique characteristics and important significance as one of Idaho's wildlife resources.
- 2) White-tailed deer populations will be maintained under natural conditions in suitable habitat.
- 3) White-tailed deer populations will be managed to minimize depredation problems and disease occurrence.

- 4) IDFG will not actively encourage expansion of white-tailed deer in southern Idaho. However, whitetails will be managed in suitable habitats in southern Idaho where substantial overlap with mule deer does not occur.
- 5) IDFG will strive to provide a diversity of hunting opportunity including long seasons, concurrent deer and elk hunting, either-sex hunting, and maintaining a reasonable opportunity for mature bucks.
- 6) IDFG will explore opportunities to implement management for higher percentages of mature bucks in some areas.
- 7) IDFG will work with landowners to improve general public hunting access to private land.
- 8) General white-tailed deer hunting seasons will be managed to minimize hunter crowding and maintain flexibility in available hunting locations.
- 9) Private landowners and land management agencies will be encouraged to accommodate habitat requirements for white-tailed deer.
- 10) IDFG will develop a better understanding of white-tailed deer populations throughout Idaho.
- 11) IDFG will improve monitoring for disease in white-tailed deer.

Overall, management direction is geared to provide a minimum of 35,000 hunters with at least 207,000 recreation days, and harvest a minimum of 8,700 white-tailed deer bucks with at least 15% of the buck harvest comprised of five points or more (western count). Individual management goals are established for each of the seven DAUs.

Population Monitoring

White-tailed deer in Idaho are widely dispersed and occupy a variety of habitats, most of which is comprised of thick vegetative cover making most population enumeration techniques ineffective. The Department has experimented with various techniques including aerial surveys, spot-light counts, and radio telemetry, among others. To date, no single population technique provides reliable and cost-effective measures of population demographics and abundance. However, the Department has been monitoring harvest, and index to population abundance and distribution, since 1975. Additionally, species-specific deer hunter participation information has been collected since 2005 and provides additional information relative to catch-per-unit-effort indices.

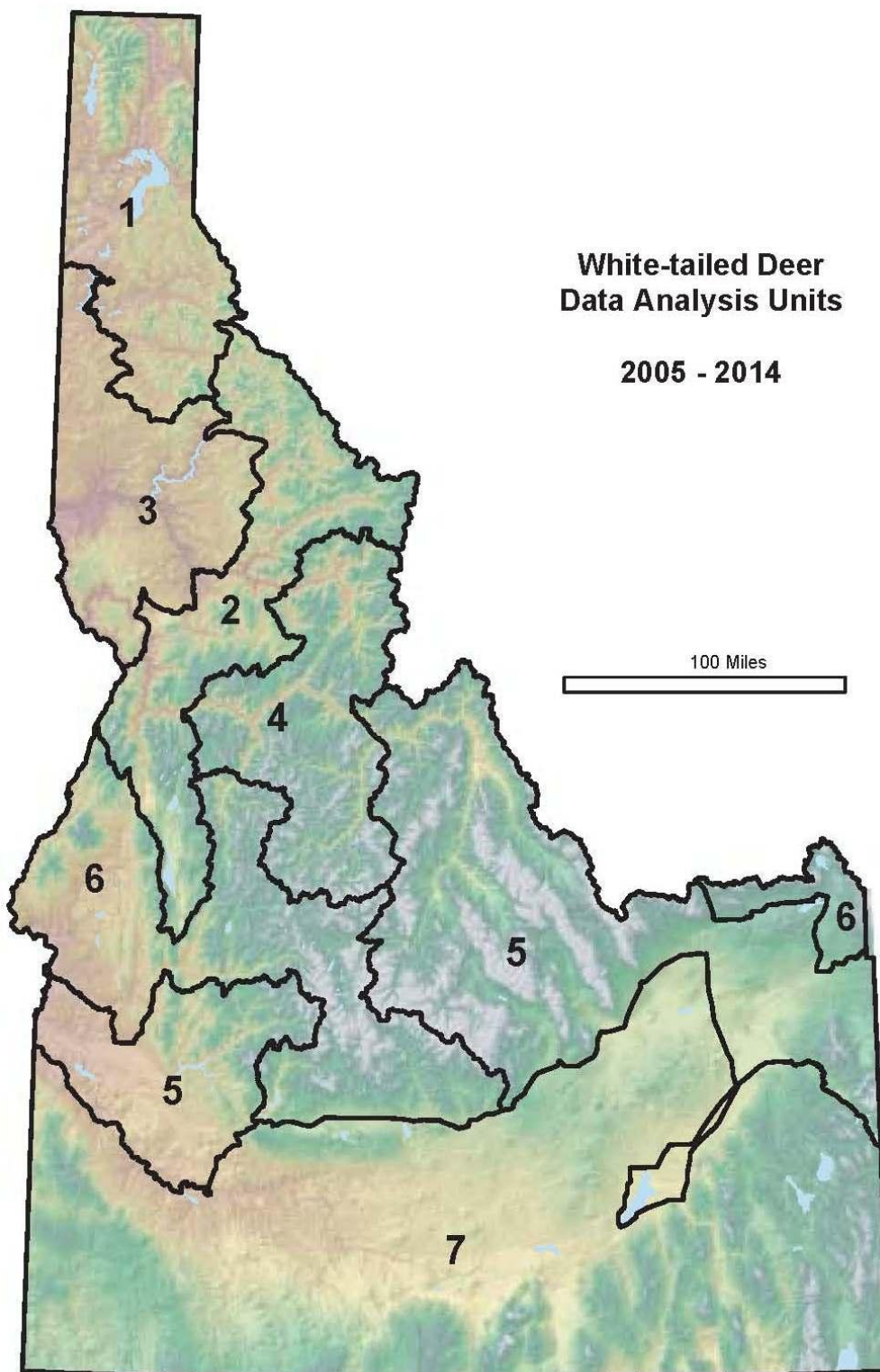
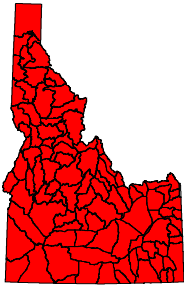


Figure 1. White-tailed deer Data Analysis Units.



Statewide

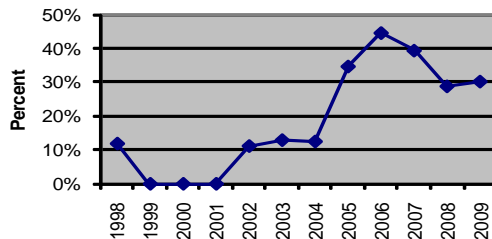
All GMUs

3-Year Averages

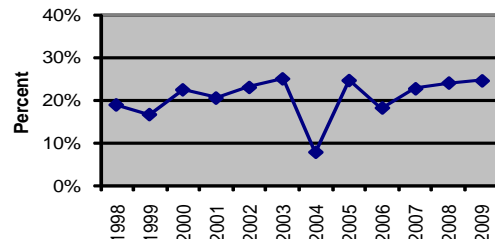
Square Miles: 83,471

Hunters per square mile: 0.69
Harvest per square mile: 0.25
Success Rate: 36%
Hunter-days/Whitetail: 15
Antlered: % 5+ points: 22%

Whitetail Harvest Success Rate



Antlered: % 5+ points



Regular Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		136250	NA	NA	NA	144493	120508	125408	24571	25153	24189	31439	26838
Hunter Days		803055	NA	NA	NA	753316	556810	622165	151983	163008	109097	202202	173156
Whitetail Harvest	Total	16058	13263	15296	18346	15224	14837	14445	8425	9494	8875	7950	6644
	Male	11478	9021	10615	12047	10359	10334	10899	5937	6398	6204	5645	5331
	Female	4580	4242	4681	6299	4865	4503	3546	2488	2932	2626	2241	1304
Success Rate		12%	NA	NA	NA	11%	12%	12%	34%	38%	37%	25%	25%
Antlered: % 5+ points		19%	17%	22%	20%	23%	25%	0%	26%	19%	24%	24%	25%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters										21207	29306	34264	29204
Hunter Days										125271	118879	201341	186820
Harvest	Total									10877	11662	10543	9943
	Male									7713	8548	7823	7311
	Female									2941	3017	2635	2627
Success Rate										51%	40%	31%	34%
Antlered: % 5+ points										20%	22%	25%	25%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Permits Issued		450	450	994	1391	3040	1529	0	3525	2069	2733	3217	3343
Hunter Days						8535	8224	0	14244	11993	13083	21236	18665
Harvest	Total	228	193	777	896	1293	976	1275	1337	1258	1649	1410	1396
	Male	0	0	491	462	564	151	285	195	153	133	139	338
	Female	228	193	286	434	729	825	990	1142	1105	1516	1271	1058
Success Rate		51%	43%	78%	64%	43%	64%		38%	61%	60%	44%	42%
Antlered: % 5+ points													
All Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		136700	NA	NA	NA	147533	122037	125408	28096	48429	56228	68920	59385
Hunter Days		803055	NA	NA	NA	761851	565034	625493	327385	300272	241059	424779	378641
White-tailed Deer Harvest	Total	16286	13456	16073	19242	16517	15813	15720	9762	21629	22186	19903	17983
	Male	11478	9021	11106	12509	10923	10485	11184	6132	14264	14885	13607	12980
	Female	4808	4435	4967	6733	5594	5328	4536	3630	6978	7159	6147	4989
Success Rate		12%	NA	NA	NA	11%	13%	13%	35%	45%	39%	29%	30%
Antlered: % 5+ points		19%	17%	22%	20%	23%	25%	8%	25%	18%	23%	24%	25%

Note: Prior to 2005, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 2. Statewide White-tailed Deer Harvest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 1 – NORTHERN FOREST

(GMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6)

Summary

Hunter densities in Data Analysis Unit 1 (DAU 1) are relatively high, success rates are moderate, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer is high (Fig 3). The 2009 general hunting season in the Northern Forest opened 10 October for both the Regular and White-tailed Deer Tag, for antlered white-tailed deer, and 1 November for antlerless white-tailed deer. Season length varied from 39 to 61 days for antlered deer, and was 9 days for antlerless deer.

Eighty-eight percent of the hunters who reported hunting in the Northern Forest DAU indicated they were primarily pursuing white-tailed deer. The harvest success rate for hunters indicating they were hunting whitetails was 23%. This success rate is lower than the recent past although the management criteria for hunters, hunter-days and buck harvest are well within objectives.

Extreme weather during the winters of 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 impacted white-tailed deer in some areas of the Northern Forest DAU, affecting both deer populations and harvest strategies.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Harvest under the new management plan was as expected, and management objectives were easily met in this DAU.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	14,000	23,678
Hunter-days of recreation	85,000	146,384
Buck harvest	2,700	4,950
%5+ points in the harvest	17%	25%

Management Plan Goals

White-tailed deer are substantially more abundant than mule deer in this DAU. Management emphasis is to maintain white-tailed deer populations that support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels.

Successive severe winter during 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 decreased white-tailed deer numbers in this DAU, and hunting seasons were curtailed for antlerless deer during the 2009 hunting season. Antlerless hunting was closed 10 October through 31 October, returning these units to the 1 November antlerless season that was in place during the early 2000s.

Weather

The winter of 2007-2008 was a significant, difficult winter that impacted white-tailed and other big game animals in the Panhandle. The weather was fairly mild until it began to snow on 27

January, 2008. It continued to snow heavily for over a month creating extreme conditions. Official weather stations in Coeur d'Alene reported in excess of 127 inches of snowfall by late February. The average for a winter is 67 inches of snow. Many deer were observed during snowmobile surveys at the valley bottoms in tree wells or creek beds. These conditions persisted until the first week of March when snow storms subsided. By mid-March snow conditions on many winter range areas had experienced enough settling or crusting to allow deer to move about, including up in elevation to winter range brush fields. The onset of spring like conditions was delayed by reoccurring snow storms and below average temperatures well into April. While no significant additional snow accumulations were noted late in the winter, the slow arrival of spring was a concern for winter survival of deer in the Panhandle.

The winter of 2008-2009 began in fashion that caused considerable concern among area sportsmen and wildlife managers alike. December 2008 was reported as "the snowiest month on record" by local weather reporters. Over 50 inches of snow fell in the city of Coeur d'Alene during the month. The record breaking snow falls of December were followed by more mild conditions for the remainder of the winter, although significant reductions in white-tailed deer numbers were suspected in some areas.

Habitat Management

No specific habitat management actions were undertaken for white-tailed deer management in this DAU.

Depredation Management

The primary complaint regarding white-tailed deer was of too many deer in towns or urban areas without hunting. Areas at the periphery of Coeur d'Alene and Hayden produced the most calls. During this report period, the city of Fernan Village passed a city ordinance to disallow feeding of deer within city limits. Extra antlerless tags were offered on the private lands north of Interstate 90 to address this problem.

Disease Monitoring

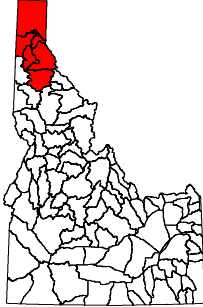
Since 2001, over 250 white-tailed deer have been tested for CWD in this DAU. None have had the disease.

Emergency Winter Feeding

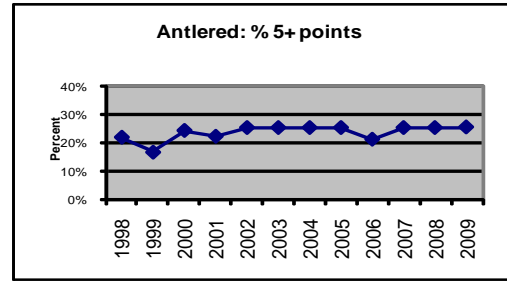
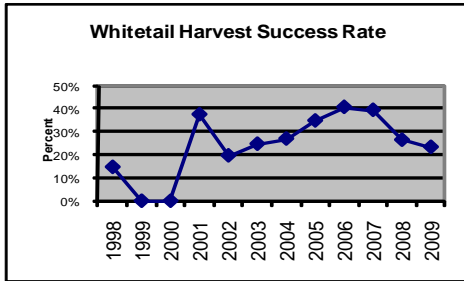
In response to extremely heavy snows in December 2008 and January 2009, a big game winter feeding program was initiated for the Panhandle Region. Emergency feed (pellets) were purchased and stored at the Regional office and fed out. Regardless, higher than normal over-winter mortality of white-tailed deer likely occurred in some areas.

DAU 1: Northern Forest

GMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 6



3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	3.76
		Harvest per square mile:	1.09
Square Miles:	6,299	Success Rate:	29%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	21
		Antlered: % 5+ points	25%



Regular Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		27299	NA	NA	16028	22989	20906	17867	16520	17547	16711	22564	20046
Hunter Days		160019	NA	NA	93040	146394	121217	106371	106350	115806	79431	157657	135346
Whitetail Harvest	Total	3977	4174	4778	5961	4478	5123	4765	5683	6879	6332	5922	4665
	Male	2993	2697	3074	3779	3057	3419	3489	4014	4599	4443	4190	3860
	Female	984	1477	1704	2182	1421	1704	1276	1669	2174	1867	1704	802
Whitetail Success Rate		15%	NA	NA	37%	19%	25%	27%	34%	39%	38%	26%	23%
Antlered: % 5+ points		22%	17%	24%	22%	25%	25%		29%	20%	26%	25%	25%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters									4572	3121	3803	4333	3423
Hunter Days									27043	17742	15811	26699	20536
Harvest	Total								1608	1472	1392	1112	757
	Male								1112	1021	949	743	620
	Female								454	426	436	353	137
Whitetail Success Rate									35%	47%	37%	26%	22%
Antlered: % 5+ points									30%	23%	21%	24%	24%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Permits Issued				31	35	50	21		52	50		99	56
Hunter Days					144	407	178		143	210	2488	636	550
Harvest	Total			9	13	18	7	14	7	11	294	48	32
	Male			8	13	18	7	12	7	11	20	11	10
	Female			1	0	0	0	2	0	0	274	36	21
Success Rate				29%	37%	36%	33%	#DIV/0!	13%	22%	#DIV/0!	48%	57%
Antlered: % 5+ points									57%	55%	15%	44%	50%
All Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		27299	NA	NA	16063	23039	20927	17867	21144	20718	20514	26996	23525
Hunter Days		160019	NA	NA	93184	146801	121395	106371	133536	133758	97730	184992	156432
Whitetail Harvest	Total	3977	4174	4787	5974	4496	5130	4779	7298	8362	8018	7082	5454
	Male	2993	2697	3082	3792	3075	3426	3501	5133	5631	5412	4944	4490
	Female	984	1477	1705	2182	1421	1704	1278	2123	2600	2577	2093	960
Success Rate		15%	NA	NA	37%	20%	25%	27%	35%	40%	39%	26%	23%
Antlered: % 5+ points		22%	17%	24%	22%	25%	25%	25%	25%	21%	25%	25%	25%

Note: Prior to 2005, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 3. White-tailed Deer Data Analysis Unit 1 – Northern Forest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 2 – CENTRAL FOREST

(GMUs 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24)

Summary

The majority of DAU 2 (Fig 4) consists of coniferous forest habitat with moderate to high road densities. A large percentage of the land in this DAU is under U.S. Forest Service (USFS) ownership. In general, the northern and western portions of the DAU provide good white-tailed deer habitat, while the heavily forested and higher elevation eastern portion supports whitetails at much lower densities. Hunter densities, success rates, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer are all moderate. Current general any-weapon deer hunting seasons for antlered whitetails run from 10 October to 20 November (42 days) for most of the GMUs in this DAU (10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and 23) and are open for antlerless whitetails either season long (GMUs 10, 12, 15, and 16) or 10-16 October (GMUs 14, 18, and 23) (Appendix A). GMUs 7 and 9 have a 31-day (10 Oct-9 Nov) antlered whitetail season and a 9 day antlerless season (1-9 Nov). GMU 24 season runs from 10-31 October (27 days) for either-sex white-tailed deer. Additionally, an extra antlerless controlled hunt is held in portions of GMUs 14, 15, 16 and 23 to address crop depredations on private property.

The Clearwater Deer Tag was required to hunt in the majority of the GMUs (all but GMUs 7, 9, 23, and 24) in this DAU between 1998 and 2004. This tag was implemented to address trespass complaints on private property by forcing hunters to choose between hunting mule deer in southern Idaho or whitetails and mule deer in the Clearwater Region. Implementation of the Clearwater Tag resulted in a substantial reduction of trespass complaints.

Starting in 2005, the Clearwater Deer Tag was replaced by the White-tailed Deer Tag. Under this strategy, more flexibility was given to Idaho hunters by relaxing restrictions on the Regular Deer Tag and allowing it to again be used in the Clearwater Region through 3 November and by allowing White-tailed Deer Tag holders to hunt whitetails throughout the state, including the late portion of the whitetail hunt in the Clearwater Region. This change has been met by little resistance from hunters in the Clearwater Region.

Management Objectives

An opinion survey conducted during the development of the 2005-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan revealed that hunter satisfaction was high for the number of days of white-tailed deer hunting opportunity offered under existing hunting seasons, the opportunity to harvest a white-tailed deer, and the opportunity to harvest a mature white-tailed deer buck. Therefore, management emphasis will be to maintain white-tailed deer populations that support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. Additionally, management actions designed to maintain adequate harvest pressure on antlerless whitetails will be a priority in order to address depredation concerns. Objectives for minimum hunter numbers, hunter-days of recreation, buck harvest, and percent ≥ 5 points in the buck harvest were easily met during this reporting period as illustrated in the table below.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	5,200	8,152
Hunter-days of recreation	25,500	39,524
Buck harvest	1,500	1,949
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	18%

Population Monitoring

Personnel from the Clearwater Region have attempted to collect sightability data on white-tailed deer incidentally while conducting past elk and mule deer surveys. This data was analyzed with the mule deer sightability model to evaluate if it would provide any useful index to whitetail population status. The results of this effort were not encouraging and the practice has been discontinued.

Habitat Monitoring

Coniferous forest (primarily under USFS ownership) is the predominant habitat type for this DAU, especially in the eastern portion. Timber harvest, wildfires, and recent prescribed fires (conducted primarily to enhance elk habitat) help provide a mixture of successional stages to the benefit of whitetails. Loss of low-elevation, closed canopy stands important during deep-snow winters is the primary habitat concern in GMUs 7 and 9.

The southern and western portions of the DAU are of mixed ownership with more open rangeland and private properties being located at lower elevations along the Salmon River and USFS-owned coniferous forest at higher elevations. Noxious weeds, such as yellow starthistle and spotted knapweed, are out-competing native vegetation on lower elevation spring and winter ranges. Additionally, construction of new home-sites has impacted whitetail habitats and limited hunter access.

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

No mapping of whitetail habitats was undertaken during this reporting period.

Depredation Management

Depredation complaints involving white-tailed deer occur in the privately-owned portions of this DAU. Cash crops that receive damage from whitetails include wheat, barley, oats, peas, lentils, rapeseed, and irrigated alfalfa. Unfenced fruit orchards along the Salmon River also experience damage caused by whitetails. Standard depredation control techniques are employed, beginning with hazing techniques and often culminating with depredation hunts as a last resort. Additionally, a controlled hunt for extra antlerless deer is conducted in portions of GMUs 14, 15, 16 and 23 as a population control measure.

Disease Monitoring

While some deer were lost to Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) in 2003, this DAU was not impacted as heavily as DAU 3. No outbreaks have been detected since 2003.

A research project overseen by the Wildlife Health Laboratory was conducted during the 2003-2005 field seasons to evaluate the prevalence of *Culicoides* spp. gnats around the Clearwater Region and to perform virus isolation on these gnats.

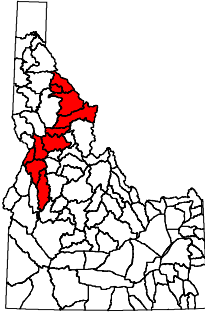
Additionally, a statewide program to monitor for CWD is ongoing. Samples for testing are taken at big game check stations and from road-killed carcasses. To date, no positive samples have been detected in Idaho.

Emergency Winter Feeding

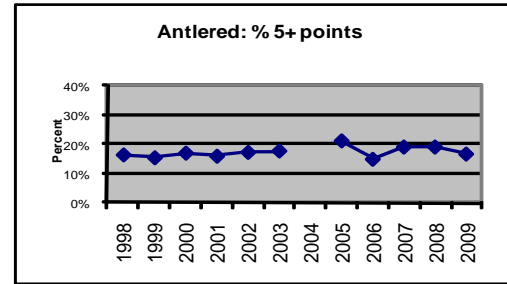
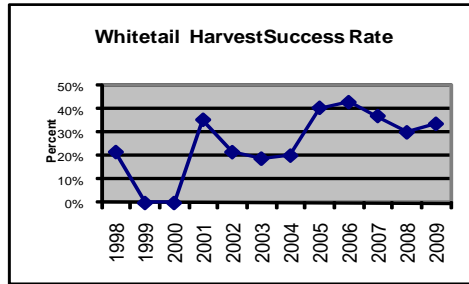
Emergency feeding of white-tailed deer by the Department has not occurred in recent years.

DAU 2: Central Forest

GMUs 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24



3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	1.19
		Harvest per square mile:	0.40
Square Miles:	6,879	Success Rate:	34%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	14
		Antlered: % 5+ points	18%



Regular Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		13172	NA	NA	8446	12263	10860	11948	1963	1652	1555	1903	1733
Hunter Days		72227	NA	NA	40746	65091	53927	64521	11448	9806	6321	10302	9226
Whitetail Harvest	Total	2828	1910	2505	2858	2494	1954	2399	539	442	508	380	469
	Male	1926	1393	1846	2023	1759	1401	1925	366	268	316	225	284
	Female	902	517	659	835	735	553	474	173	161	191	143	183
Whitetail Success Rate		21%	NA	NA	34%	20%	18%	20%	27%	27%	33%	20%	27%
Antlered: % 5+ points		16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	18%		17%	7%	22%	12%	16%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters									5812	4571	6177	6559	5671
Hunter Days									29839	23600	23090	35009	31202
Harvest	Total								2585	2157	2333	2116	1967
	Male								1843	1605	1846	1635	1510
	Female								742	500	473	462	456
Whitetail Success Rate									44%	47%	38%	32%	35%
Antlered: % 5+ points									22%	20%	18%	19%	17%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Permits Issued		100	100	325	472	761	241		1163	255	281	298	280
Hunter Days					1706	1910	1026		1403	1466	766	1420	1236
Harvest	Total	55	58	267	306	329	144	165	169	184	130	142	157
	Male	0	0	172	196	211	20	54	22	9	7	13	10
	Female	55	58	95	110	118	124	111	147	174	120	126	147
Success Rate		55%	58%	82%	65%	43%	60%		15%		46%		
Antlered: % 5+ points									20%	0%	0%	15%	0%
All Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		13272	NA	NA	8918	13024	11101	12691	8118	6478	8013	8760	7684
Hunter Days		72227	NA	NA	42452	67001	54953	67849	42930	34872	30177	46731	41664
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	2883	1968	2772	3164	2823	2098	2564	3293	2783	2971	2638	2593
	Male	1926	1393	2018	2219	1970	1421	1979	2231	1882	2169	1873	1804
	Female	957	575	754	945	853	677	585	1062	835	784	731	786
Success Rate		22%	NA	NA	35%	22%	19%	20%	41%	43%	37%	30%	34%
Antlered: % 5+ points		16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	18%		21%	15%	19%	19%	17%

Note: Prior to 2005, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 4. White-tailed Deer Data Analysis Unit 2 – Central Forest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 3 – NORTHERN AGRICULTURE

(GMUs 5, 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13)

Summary

The majority of DAU 3 (Fig 5) consists of private property (approximately 74%) and is nearly equally split between dryland agriculture and coniferous forest habitats. Hunter densities, success rates, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck white-tailed deer are amongst the highest in the state. The large private property component of this DAU has led to a number of management challenges including: depredations on agricultural crops, achieving adequate antlerless harvest, and tensions between landowners and sportsmen over access/trespass issues. Current hunting seasons for white-tailed deer range from a 53-day either-sex season in GMUs 8, 8A, 10A, 11, and 11A (10 Oct-1 Dec), down to a 25-day season for antlered deer (10 Oct-3 Nov) with a 7-day antlerless season (10 Oct-16 Oct) in GMU 13 (Appendix A). Seasons in GMU 5 include a 53-day season for antlered whitetails (10 Oct-1 Dec) and a 9-day (1 Nov-9 Nov) antlerless season. Additionally, controlled hunts for extra antlerless deer are held in GMUs 8, 8A, 10A, and 11A as a population control measure.

The Clearwater Deer Tag was required to hunt in the majority of the GMUs (all but GMU 5) in this DAU between 1998 and 2004. This tag was implemented to address trespass complaints on private property by forcing hunters to choose between hunting mule deer in southern Idaho or whitetails and mule deer in the Clearwater Region. Implementation of the Clearwater Tag resulted in a substantial reduction of trespass complaints.

Starting in 2005, the Clearwater Deer Tag was replaced by the White-tailed Deer Tag. Under this strategy, more flexibility was given to Idaho hunters by relaxing restrictions on the Regular Deer Tag by allowing it to again be used in the Clearwater Region through 3 November and by allowing White-tailed Deer Tag holders to hunt whitetails throughout the state, including the late portion of the whitetail hunt in the Clearwater Region. This change has been met by little resistance from hunters in the Clearwater Region.

Management Objectives

An opinion survey conducted during the development of the 2005-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan revealed that hunter satisfaction was high for the number of days of white-tailed deer hunting opportunity offered under existing hunting seasons, the opportunity to harvest a white-tailed deer, and the opportunity to harvest a mature white-tailed deer buck. Therefore, management emphasis will be to maintain white-tailed deer populations that support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. Additionally, management actions designed to maintain adequate harvest pressure on antlerless whitetails will be a priority in order to address depredation concerns. Objectives for minimum hunter numbers, hunter-days of recreation, buck harvest, and percent ≥ 5 points in the buck harvest were easily met during this reporting period as illustrated in the table below.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	12,700	22,972
Hunter-days of recreation	81,000	128,897
Buck harvest	4,300	5,920
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	26%

Population Monitoring

Personnel from the Clearwater Region have attempted to collect sightability data on white-tailed deer incidentally while conducting past elk and mule deer surveys. This data was analyzed with the mule deer sightability model to evaluate if it would provide any useful index to whitetail population status. The results of this effort were not encouraging and the practice has been discontinued.

Habitat Monitoring

Habitat in this DAU is nearly ideal for white-tailed deer. The mixture of agricultural crops and coniferous forest stands has resulted in a high-density whitetail population. This land-use pattern is naturally resistant to certain large-scale habitat changes such as large wildfires. However, the construction of new home-sites has decreased available white-tailed deer winter ranges and limited hunter access.

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

No mapping of whitetail habitats was undertaken during this reporting period.

Depredation Management

Depredation complaints involving white-tailed deer are common in this DAU. Cash crops that receive damage from whitetails include wheat, barley, oats, peas, lentils, garbanzo beans, rapeseed, organic vegetables, bluegrass, and hay. Landowners establishing tree plantations, tree farms, and orchards also experience damage by white-tailed deer. The most chronic depredation complaints in this DAU involve whitetail damage to legumes in GMUs 8, 8A, 11 and 11A. These complaints intensify as the legumes near harvest time. Standard depredation control techniques are employed, beginning with hazing techniques and often culminating with depredation hunts as a last resort. Additionally, controlled hunts for extra antlerless deer are conducted in GMUs 8, 8A, 10A, and 11A as a population control measure.

Disease Monitoring

A large-scale Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) outbreak started in the Kamiah area in late July 2003. Previously, EHD had been confirmed only once in the region, that being a small-scale outbreak in 2000 near Peck. The 2003 outbreak ended with a hard frost that interrupted the *Culicoides* spp. gnat life cycle in October. While centered on the Kamiah and Kooskia area,

whitetail deaths caused by EHD were observed in lower elevations along the Clearwater, South Fork Clearwater, and Salmon rivers. While actual losses will never be known, localized losses were high (likely 20-80% in some areas). It is likely that several thousand white-tailed deer died. No major outbreaks have been detected since 2003.

A research project overseen by the Wildlife Health Laboratory was conducted during the 2003-2005 field seasons to evaluate the prevalence of *Culicoides* spp. gnats around the Clearwater Region and to perform virus isolation on these gnats.

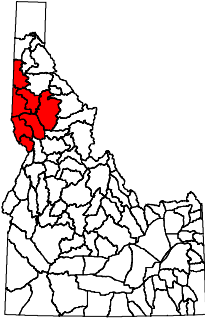
Additionally, a statewide program to monitor for CWD is ongoing. Samples for testing are collected at big game check stations and from road-killed carcasses. To date, no positive samples have been detected in Idaho.

Emergency Winter Feeding

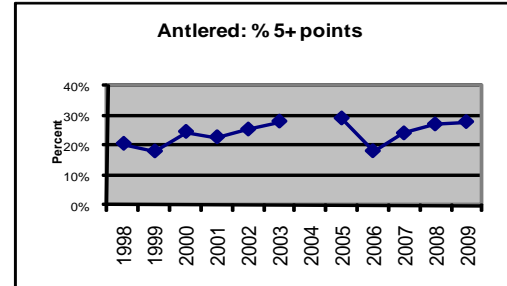
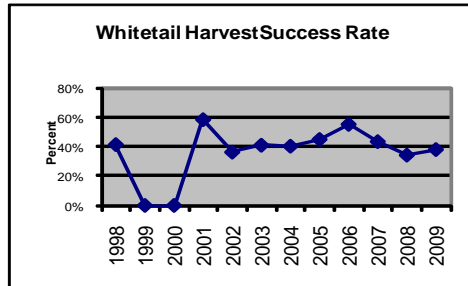
Emergency feeding of white-tailed deer by the Department has not occurred in recent years.

DAU 3: Northern Agriculture

GMUs 5, 8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A, 13



3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	4.03
		Harvest per square mile:	1.55
Square Miles: 5,698		Success Rate:	38%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	15
		Antlered: % 5+ points	26%



Regular Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		19754	NA	NA	14252	20727	18240	17133	2799	2801	2954	3412	2939
Hunter Days		131659	NA	NA	82442	128448	106058	104244	16334	16800	12659	19509	18476
Whitetail Harvest	Total	8160	6404	7212	8265	7377	7176	6320	1223	1257	1299	1108	1006
	Male	5580	4360	5066	5421	4896	5067	4775	825	821	877	808	789
	Female	2580	2044	2146	2844	2481	2109	1545	398	419	407	295	216
Whitetail Success Rate		41%	NA	NA	58%	36%	39%	37%	44%	45%	44%	32%	34%
Antlered: % 5+ points		20%	18%	25%	23%	25%	28%		30%	19%	23%	24%	27%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters									16042	12190	17298	20583	17641
Hunter Days									97308	75958	71261	124267	118815
Harvest	Total								6983	6790	7311	6755	6586
	Male								5041	4779	5350	5061	4738
	Female								1942	1875	1904	1659	1844
Whitetail Success Rate									44%	56%	42%	33%	37%
Antlered: % 5+ points									29%	20%	24%	28%	28%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Permits Issued		350	350	638	884	2229	1267		1139	889	1404	1337	1349
Hunter Days					3673	6218	7020		5710	4449	5435	9046	7224
Harvest	Total	173	135	501	577	946	825	588	771	724	806	813	753
	Male	0	0	311	253	335	124	84	73	64	40	52	46
	Female	173	135	190	324	611	701	504	698	656	756	757	753
Success Rate		49%	39%	79%	65%	42%	65%		68%		57%		
Antlered: % 5+ points									16%	2%	3%	8%	2%
All Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		20104	NA	NA	15136	22956	19507	17133	19980	15880	21656	25332	21929
Hunter Days		131659	NA	NA	86115	134666	113078	104244	119352	97207	89355	152822	144515
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	8333	6539	7713	8842	8323	8001	6908	8977	8771	9416	8676	8345
	Male	5580	4360	5377	5674	5231	5191	4859	5939	5664	6267	5921	5573
	Female	2753	2179	2336	3168	3092	2810	2049	3038	2950	3067	2711	2813
Success Rate		41%	NA	NA	58%	36%	41%	40%	45%	55%	43%	34%	38%
Antlered: % 5+ points		20%	18%	25%	23%	25%	28%		29%	18%	24%	27%	28%

Note: Prior to 2005, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 5. White-tailed Deer Data Analysis Unit 3 – Northern Agriculture.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 4 – BACKCOUNTRY

(GMUs 16A, 17, 19, 19A, 20, 20A, 26, 27)

Summary

The majority of DAU 4 (Fig 6) is classified as wilderness. Land ownership is over 99% USFS. Road densities are extremely low, with most roads acting as peripheral access to the Selway-Bitterroot, Gospel Hump, and Frank Church River-of-No-Return wilderness areas. This low road density contributes to relatively low deer vulnerability in the area. Habitat varies from mesic forest conditions in the Selway River drainage to dry, open pine/grassland habitat in the Salmon River drainage. Hunter densities are low and any-weapon seasons are long in this DAU (Appendix A).

Little quantifiable information exists on present or historic white-tailed deer populations in this DAU. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, white-tailed deer and mule deer were managed as a “single species” with a single, general, either-sex season framework that ran from 15 September to 18 November. In 1997, the bag limit in this DAU south of the Salmon River was changed to bucks-only in response to deer herd (primarily mule deer) declines from the severe winter 1992-1993. The Clearwater Deer Tag was established in 1998 for hunting deer in the Clearwater Region, which affected lands in this DAU north of Salmon River. Further management changes in 2000 included converting general seasons to controlled hunts for deer south of Salmon River during the more vulnerable periods in late October and November. The rugged and remote nature of this area will continue to limit the impacts of humans on white-tailed deer and habitat.

Management Objectives

Mule deer are more abundant than white-tailed deer in this DAU. Management emphasis will be to maintain the “single species” approach. White-tailed deer populations will be maintained to support hunting recreation and hunter satisfaction at recent or higher levels. The harvest survey system was modified in 2005, in conjunction with adoption of a separate whitetail tag, so that species-specific hunter effort could be quantified. Based on data from the 2008 season, harvest objectives were nearly met or exceeded in DAU 4. However, the prevalence of whitetail hunter effort and harvest may be overestimated in GMUs south of Salmon River where whitetails are extremely rare or nonexistent.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	700	610
Hunter-days of recreation	3,500	3,228
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	24%

Population Monitoring

Because of the low whitetail density and hunter participation, no population monitoring or modeling is conducted for this DAU.

Habitat Monitoring

Because the area is predominately designated wilderness, very little intentional habitat management occurs. Habitat trend is largely determined by wildfire occurrence and extent. Within occupied whitetail range in this DAU, fires have been sporadic in recent years, affecting relatively small portions of occupied habitat. Perhaps the most significant recent habitat trend in portions of the DAU has been increasing infestations of noxious weeds.

Management Plan Goals

Habitat Management

The Department has been involved with weed control projects in parts of the DAU, but management actions are limited by wilderness designation as well as logistical considerations.

Depredation Management

Depredations are not an issue in this wilderness DAU.

Disease Monitoring

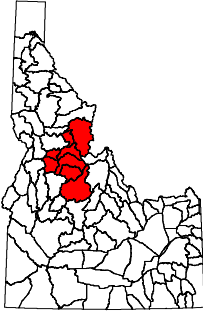
Opportunities for disease monitoring in this DAU are limited by several factors: remote, rugged terrain; low number of whitetails; and the fact that few whole carcasses or even heads are brought out by hunters. Nevertheless, biological samples (primarily for CWD testing) are collected opportunistically at check stations.

Emergency Winter Feeding

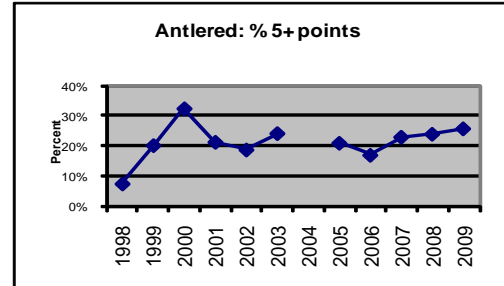
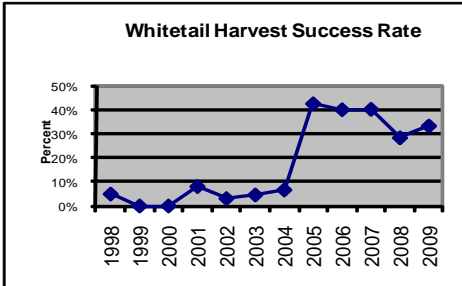
Emergency winter feeding is not a consideration in this wilderness DAU.

DAU 4: Backcountry

GMUs 16A, 17, 19, 19A, 20, 20A, 26, 27



3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.10
		Harvest per square mile:	0.03
Square Miles: 5,873		Success Rate:	34%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	16
		Antlered: % 5+ points	24%



Regular Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		6491	NA	NA	2581	4671	3587	2660	447	460	352	378	225
Hunter Days		37639	NA	NA	14188	29592	19483	16065	3092	3493	1485	2258	1286
Whitetail Harvest	Total	321	122	204	208	144	164	163	196	184	161	105	95
	Male	280	98	158	156	107	125	129	177	161	129	76	66
	Female	41	24	46	52	37	39	34	19	20	32	26	29
Whitetail Success Rate		5%	NA	NA	8%	3%	5%	6%	44%	40%	46%	28%	42%
Antlered: % 5+ points		7%	20%	32%	21%	19%	24%		22%	20%	16%	36%	37%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters									243	245	274	352	226
Hunter Days									1397	1543	1218	1937	1348
Harvest	Total								97	85	91	97	54
	Male								67	43	65	74	43
	Female								30	41	24	20	11
Whitetail Harvest Success Rate									40%	35%	33%	28%	24%
Antlered: % 5+ points									22%	12%	38%	11%	9%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Permits Issued									14		16	0	8
Hunter Days									72	13	39	58	56
Harvest	Total							13	5	12	5	4	3
	Male							12	5	12	5	4	2
	Female							1	0	0	0	0	1
Success Rate													
Antlered: % 5+ points									25%	33%	0%	25%	0%
All Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		6491	NA	NA	2581.4	4671	3587	2660	704	705	642	730	459
Hunter Days		37639	NA	NA	14188	29592	19483	16065	4561	5049	2742	4253	2690
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	321	122	204	208	144	164	176	298	281	257	206	152
	Male	280	98	158	156	107	125	141	249	216	199	154	111
	Female	41	24	46	52	37	39	35	49	61	56	46	41
Success Rate		5%	NA	NA	8%	3%	5%	7%	42%	40%	40%	28%	33%
Antlered: % 5+ points		7%	20%	32%	21%	19%	24%		21%	17%	23%	24%	26%

Note: Prior to 2005, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 6. White-tailed Deer Data Analysis Unit 4 – Backcountry.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 5 – RANGELAND-RIPARIAN HABITAT

**(GMUs 21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 50, 51
58, 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 62, 63A, 64, 65, 67, 68A)**

Summary

Historical accounts for DAU 5 (Fig 7) indicate that white-tailed deer were native to the area. At the turn of the century, white-tailed deer were relatively scarce, most likely over-hunted by early settlers. At one point (1957), white-tailed deer were apparently reintroduced in the river bottoms of the South Fork and North Fork of the Snake River. Since the early 1980s, white-tailed deer have expanded and grown in number. They have moved farther up the South Fork and Henrys Fork of the Snake River. Currently, they exist along rivers and creeks and have spread into thick conifer and aspen stands in some areas.

Area residents are reporting that more white-tailed deer inhabit the area. There is no survey data on white-tailed deer and harvest data could be misleading due to inconsistent seasons and an increased popularity of white-tailed deer hunting. It does, however, appear that populations have increased.

Although local hunters were not traditionally white-tailed deer hunters, the sport is gaining popularity. This could be due to restricted mule deer seasons, decreased numbers of mule deer in some areas, and increases in white-tailed deer populations.

White-tailed deer hunter densities are relatively low, success rates are low, and the opportunity to harvest a mature buck is moderate. Past general hunting seasons for white-tailed deer were structured mainly for mule deer. New seasons with the white-tailed deer tag are better suited for hunting white-tailed deer.

Management Objectives

White-tailed deer are managed in appropriate habitats in this DAU. Buck survival is managed to maintain a range of 10-30% of bucks with ≥ 5 antler points per side. In the past, this objective has been met easily for this DAU and was met for this reporting period.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	900	4069
Hunter-days of recreation	4,700	21,185
Buck harvest	ND	645
%5+ points in the harvest	10%	23%

Population Monitoring

Population monitoring is difficult in the broken habitats found in this DAU. Deer abundance and density are difficult to sample due to the isolated and dispersed habitats and the difficulty of

estimating white-tailed deer numbers. Research activities on white-tailed deer are a low priority in southern Idaho and no work was done during this reporting period.

Only harvest data is currently available for white-tailed deer management in DAU 5. Success rates could be used to index population trend, but the inconsistent seasons and variable weather influence makes interpretation difficult. Antler-point summaries from harvested bucks can be used to index adult buck survival. Spotlight surveys could be conducted in this DAU to assess herd composition but are of low priority. Harvest data and season structure is becoming standardized and will likely produce good information in the future.

Habitat Monitoring

The rangeland-riparian habitat of this DAU does not commonly see dramatic large-scale habitat changes. The area has, however, experienced extensive housing development. In some cases, this development may reduce habitat but may actually increase white-tailed deer use due to habitat changes brought on by the housing developments.

Farming practices have also changed substantially in the last 20 years with a switch to center-pivot irrigation systems that may have reduced habitat effectiveness for white-tailed deer.

Management Plan Goals

White-tailed deer in this area are being managed relative to goals outlined in the current state plan. White-tailed deer are managed with extensive either-sex and/or antlerless-only harvest to reduce depredation occurrence, disease issues, and expansion of populations into mule deer ranges. The new white-tailed deer tag structure has allowed the Department to more effectively manage hunters and harvest. The area has a diversity of white-tailed deer hunting opportunities with long general season structures under two general tag formats, and liberal either-sex general hunting seasons available while maintaining minimum harvest objectives for mature bucks. The wide range of hunting opportunities minimizes hunter crowding and increases flexibility. Improvement of disease monitoring has occurred with multiple CWD collection programs in place for early detection of the disease.

Habitat Management

This DAU can be broadly described as mostly river bottom, with large amounts of agricultural land and some forested aspen and conifer areas. Habitat security is moderate, with patchy vegetative cover and very easy access to most white-tailed deer habitat. White-tailed deer are starting to expand out of riparian areas into forested draws and hills. This is likely due to natural and human-induced habitat changes creating habitats more conducive to white-tailed deer. Little has been done on mapping white-tailed deer habitat in this DAU. The majority of the white-tailed deer habitat is on private lands making habitat conservation and improvement difficult.

Depredation Management

White-tailed deer habitat in this DAU is almost entirely private land. White-tailed deer frequently cause damage to vegetable gardens, orchards, nurseries, haystacks, and field crops. Depredation control is, therefore, an important aspect of managing white-tailed deer in this DAU. White-tailed deer eating haystacks in the winter and requiring haystack paneling is the most common problem in the area. During winter of 2006-2007 the Department provided panels to 25 landowners for stored crop protection in GMUs 60, 60A, 62, 63A, 64, 65, 67.

Disease Monitoring

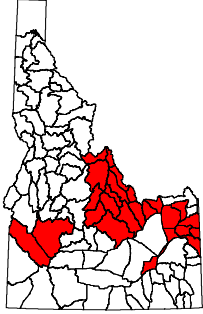
Disease has not been a major issue in this DAU due to relatively low deer densities. Testing for CWD is done on many harvested and road-killed deer when possible, and the disease has not been found at this time. Thirty-two deer were tested for CWD from GMUs 51, 60, 60A, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 67, and 68A during this reporting period. At this point, this area does not appear to have high enough densities of white-tailed deer to result in large winterkills or disease die-offs.

Emergency Winter Feeding

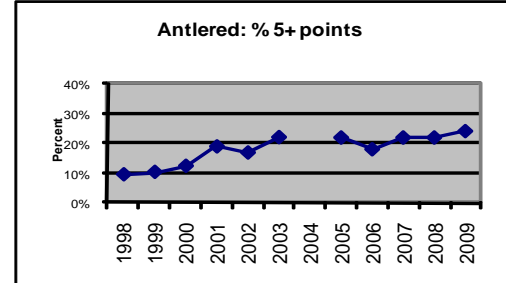
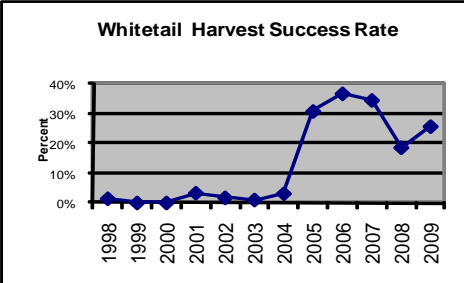
Winter feeding has not been a large issue for white-tailed deer in this DAU. The only place the Department has undertaken emergency winter feeding for white-tailed deer in the area was in the Teton Basin. During winter 2006-2007, white-tailed deer were fed at 3 sites in GMU 62. Winter feeding is discouraged except for when emergency winter feeding criteria are met.

DAU 5: Rangeland-Riparian Habitat

GMUs 21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 50, 51, 58,
59, 59A, 60, 60A, 62, 63A, 64, 65, 67, 68A



3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.23
		Harvest per square mile:	0.06
Square Miles: 17,859		Success Rate:	25%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	21
		Antlered: % 5+ points	23%



Regular Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		23815	NA	NA	18611	27004	21934	25854	1523	1424	1300	1893	959
Hunter Days		126826	NA	NA	74340	123816	88165	119198	8573	10281	4514	7178	4960
Whitetail Harvest	Total	339	283	351	618	469	223	455	463	476	392	256	249
	Male	293	197	272	383	358	182	377	313	402	291	222	209
	Female	46	86	79	235	111	41	78	150	65	100	33	39
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	NA	NA	3%	2%	1%	2%	30%	33%	30%	14%	26%
Antlered: % 5+ points		9%	10%	12%	19%	17%	22%		21%	27%	19%	20%	29%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters									722	755	1258	1706	1647
Hunter Days									3855	4491	5601	9869	12192
Harvest	Total								223	298	433	381	456
	Male								142	221	304	252	334
	Female								81	72	114	119	122
Whitetail Success Rate									31%	39%	34%	22%	28%
Antlered: % 5+ points									24%	18%	25%	24%	21%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Permits Issued									845	582	760	1483	1201
Hunter Days									5444	4502	3610	7943	7690
Harvest	Total							354	268	243	323	311	276
	Male							89	56	45	47	39	237
	Female							265	212	192	271	266	38
Success Rate									32%	42%	43%		
Antlered: % 5+ points									18%	11%	18%	18%	22%
All Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		23815	NA	NA	18611	27004	21934	25854	3090	2761	3318	5082	3807
Hunter Days		126826	NA	NA	74340	123816	88165	119198	17872	19274	13725	24990	24842
White-tailed Deer Harve	Total	339	283	351	618	469	223	809	954	1017	1148	948	981
	Male	293	197	272	383	358	182	466	511	668	642	513	780
	Female	46	86	79	235	111	41	343	443	329	485	418	199
Success Rate		1%	NA	NA	3%	2%	1%	3%	31%	37%	35%	19%	26%
Antlered: % 5+ points		9%	10%	12%	19%	17%	22%		22%	18%	22%	22%	24%

Note: Prior to 2005, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 7. White-tailed Deer Data Analysis Unit 5 – Rangeland-Riparian Habitat.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 6 – DRYLAND FOREST

(GMUs 22, 25, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 48, 49, 61, 62A)

Summary

Potential for increasing white-tailed deer populations in DAU 6 (Fig 8) is limited because of habitat and elevation constraints. Mule deer will continue to receive primary management emphasis and white-tailed deer densities and harvest are expected to remain low. The statewide White-tailed Deer Tag was implemented in 2005. October hunting seasons were established for either-sex white-tailed deer in GMUs 22, 25, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 61, and 62A (Appendix A). November buck hunting opportunity is allowed in GMUs 61 and 62. Controlled hunts for an extra antlerless deer are used to manage damage to agricultural crops in GMUs 61 and 62. Some white-tailed deer encountered at big game check stations are sampled for CWD testing.

Management Objectives

Habitat and elevation constraints limit opportunity for increasing white-tailed deer populations in this DAU. In most of the DAU, future increases in white-tailed deer numbers will be associated with riparian habitats along major drainages. Mule deer will continue to receive primary management emphasis and white-tailed deer densities and harvest are expected to remain low.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	1,000	977
Hunter-days of recreation	2,100	4,405
Hunter harvest	ND	194
%5+ Points in the harvest	10%	11%

Population Monitoring

Currently, there is no reliable aerial or ground survey technique for estimating white-tailed deer populations.

Habitat Monitoring

White-tailed deer are distributed along riparian and agricultural habitat associations in this DAU. Some white-tailed deer extend into the drier ponderosa uplands and canyons in this area. Fire, farming, and development all affect white-tailed deer habitat in this DAU, but these changes are not readily tracked.

Management Plan Goals

Strategies outlined in the 2005-2014 White-tailed Deer Management Plan and pertinent to this DAU are establishing the statewide White-tailed Deer Tag, providing standardized white-tailed deer seasons; exploring additional opportunities to reduce deer numbers in areas sustaining high

agricultural damage; and monitoring diseases in white-tailed deer populations. The statewide White-tailed Deer Tag was implemented in 2005. October hunting seasons were established for either-sex white-tailed deer in GMUs 22, 25, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 61, and 62A. November buck hunting opportunity is allowed in GMUs 61 and 62. Controlled hunts for an extra antlerless deer are used to manage damage to agricultural crops in GMUs 61 and 62. Some white-tailed deer encountered at big game check stations are sampled for CWD testing.

Depredation Management

Although white-tailed deer are considered low in numbers in this DAU, they are often found concentrated around agricultural fields. Damage to crops occurs in some cases. Areas with chronic white-tailed deer depredations are often managed with controlled hunts for an extra antlerless deer.

Disease Monitoring

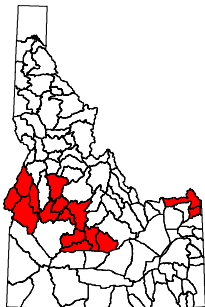
White-tailed deer are monitored for CWD in this DAU. Samples are collected at big game check stations during the Regular Deer Tag any-weapon seasons. To date, no positive samples have been found.

Emergency Winter Feeding

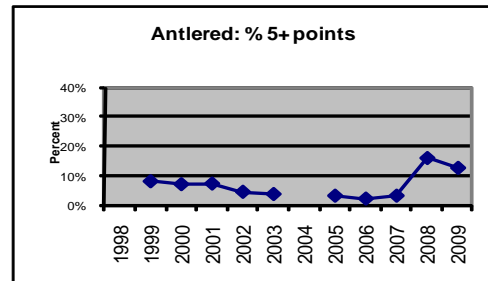
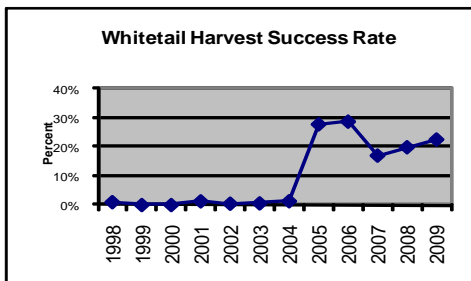
Occasionally, white-tailed deer are fed incidental to feeding implemented in severe winters to prevent catastrophic loss of mule deer.

DAU 6: Dryland Forest

GMUs: 22, 25, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 48, 49, 61, 62A



3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.09
		Harvest per square mile:	0.02
		Success Rate:	20%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	23
		Antlered: % 5+ points	11%
Square Miles: 10,609			



Regular Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		24791	NA	NA	18855	27569	22673	23844	620	625	596	485	426
Hunter Days		134419	NA	NA	68894	123201	86755	104676	2884	3707	2130	2453	1776
Whitetail Harvest	Total	246	235	131	239	133	130	230	159	153	90	101	84
	Male	226	171	106	165	99	91	123	92	82	67	61	72
	Female	20	64	25	74	34	39	107	67	66	22	29	12
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	1%	1%	26%	24%	15%	21%	20%
Antlered: % 5+ points			8%	7%	7%	4%	4%		3%	3%	2%	7%	3%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters									231	194	259	459	415
Hunter Days									983	848	1097	2286	1982
Harvest	Total								50	56	35	61	91
	Male								26	37	6	40	41
	Female								24	17	28	19	50
Whitetail Success Rate									22%	29%	14%	13%	22%
Antlered: % 5+ points									0%	4%	8%	28%	30%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Permits Issued									111	84	89	0	201
Hunter Days									431	300	284	305	902
Harvest	Total							82	57	49	35	25	59
	Male							11	16	3	6	7	7
	Female							71	41	45	28	18	52
Success Rate									51%	58%	39%		
Antlered: % 5+ points									7%	0%	0%	31%	15%
All Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		24791	NA	NA	18855	27569	22673	23844	962	903	944	944	1042
Hunter Days		134419	NA	NA	68894	123201	86755	104676	4298	4855	3511	5044	4660
White-tailed Deer Harve Total		246	235	131	239	133	130	312	266	258	160	187	234
	Male	226	171	106	165	99	91	134	134	122	79	108	120
	Female	20	64	25	74	34	39	178	132	128	78	66	114
Success Rate		1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	1%	1%	28%	29%	17%	20%	22%
Antlered: % 5+ points			8%	7%	7%	4%	4%		3%	2%	3%	16%	13%

Note: Prior to 2005, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 8. White-tailed Deer Data Analysis Unit 6 – Dryland Forest.

DATA ANALYSIS UNIT 7 – SOUTHERN IDAHO

(GMUs 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 52, 52A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 63, 66, 66A, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78)

Summary

White-tailed deer populations in DAU 7 (Fig 9) have historically been low to nonexistent. There are no accounts of white-tailed deer in Osborne Russell's (1914) "Journal of a Trapper" during the 1800s. White-tailed deer populations remained, for the most part, nonexistent until human settlement, which brought grazing and land clearing for agricultural purposes. These practices provided water and forage suitable for white-tailed deer.

White-tailed deer and mule deer have historically been managed as a "single species." For the most part, this DAU continues to be managed this way, with the exception of some controlled hunting opportunities specifically for white-tailed deer in the Upper Snake Region.

Area residents are reporting that more white-tailed deer inhabit the area. There is no survey data on white-tailed deer and harvest data could be misleading due to inconsistent seasons and an increased popularity of white-tailed deer hunting. It does, however, appear that populations have increased.

Management Objectives

Objectives for DAU 7 are to maintain opportunity for a minimum of 800 white-tailed deer hunters, provide a minimum of 1,600 hunter days of recreation, and maintain a minimum of 10% of the male harvest at ≥ 5 points.

Criterion	Minimum	Three-year average
Hunters	800	1,052
Hunter-days of recreation	1,600	4,534
Hunter harvest	ND	199
%5+ Points in the harvest	10%	22%

Population Monitoring

Population monitoring for white-tailed deer has been minimal. There have been some attempts at green-field counts and camera census, but they have proved unpractical due to the low density of deer populations. Additionally, white-tailed deer select riparian cover, which occludes deer from the air, making aerial surveys extremely difficult. Most white-tailed deer data comes from field observations and incidentally during deer and elk population surveys.

Habitat Monitoring

Current habitat monitoring focuses on mule deer and elk wintering habitat within DAU 7. Riparian habitat monitoring has been done, to some extent, by land management agencies such as the BLM and USFS to monitor grazing.

Management Plan Goals

Currently, each GMU within DAU 7 provides long seasons and extra opportunity with minimal crowding. While the current season framework does not encourage the expansion of white-tailed deer within this DAU, field observations and harvest indicate white-tailed deer are expanding in some portions of DAU 7.

Habitat Management

Currently, there is no habitat management ongoing within this DAU. However, some mule deer, turkey, and elk habitat projects can have positive impacts on portions of white-tailed deer range.

Depredation Management

There are very few depredation complaints regarding white-tailed deer. GMU 68A in the Southeast Region had a few deer depredation complaints during winter 2005-2006. The complaint was not restricted to white-tailed deer; there were a number of mule deer also. Hazing and depredation panels have been provided and were successful. No depredation hunts have been necessary.

Disease Monitoring

There is currently no disease monitoring program designed specifically for white-tailed deer. White-tailed deer are sampled on occasion at Department checks stations incidental to mule deer and elk sampling.

Emergency Winter Feeding

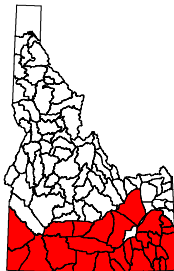
Winter feeding operations have been focused on mule deer and elk within this DAU; there are no white-tailed deer-specific winter feeding operations.

Literature Cited

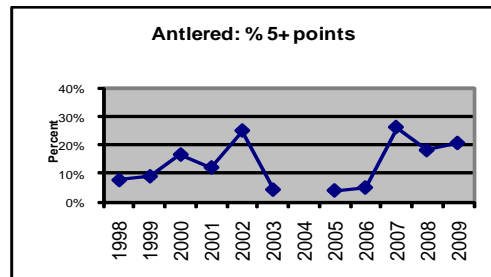
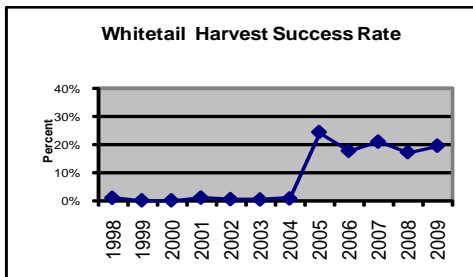
Russell, O. 1914. Journal of a Trapper, 1834-1843. Syms-York, Boise, Idaho.

DAU 7: Southern Idaho

GMUs: 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 52, 52A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 63, 66,
66A, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78



3-Year Averages		Hunters per square mile:	0.03
		Harvest per square mile:	0.01
		Success Rate:	19%
		Hunter-days/Whitetail	23
		Antlered: % 5+ points	22%
Square Miles:	30,255		



Regular Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		20928	NA	NA	20365	29270	22308	26102	699	644	721	804	510
Hunter Days		140266	NA	NA	76088	136774	81205	107090	3302	3115	2557	2845	2086
Whitetail Harvest	Total	187	135	115	197	129	67	113	162	103	93	78	76
	Male	180	105	93	120	83	49	81	150	65	81	63	51
	Female	7	30	22	77	46	18	32	12	27	7	11	23
Whitetail Success Rate		1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	0%	0%	23%	16%	13%	10%	15%
Antlered: % 5+ points		8%	9%	16%	12%	25%	4%		3%	6%	25%	23%	25%
Whitetail Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters									94	131	237	272	181
Hunter Days									493	1089	801	1274	745
Harvest	Total								16	19	67	21	32
	Male								10	7	28	18	25
	Female								6	10	38	3	7
Whitetail Success Rate									17%	15%	28%	8%	18%
Antlered: % 5+ points									0%	11%	34%	17%	32%
Controlled Hunt Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Permits Issued									201	209	183	0	248
Hunter Days									1041	1053	461	1828	1007
Harvest	Total							59	60	49	75	83	72
	Male							23	16	9	8	13	26
	Female							36	44	38	67	68	46
Success Rate									30%	23%	41%		
Antlered: % 5+ points									17%	0%	25%	0%	0%
All Deer Tags		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hunters		20928	NA	NA	20365	29270	22308	26102	994	984	1141	1076	939
Hunter Days		140266	NA	NA	76088	136774	81205	107090	4836	5257	3819	5947	3838
White-tailed Deer Harve Total	Total	187	135	115	197	129	67	172	238	171	235	182	180
	Male	180	105	93	120	83	49	104	176	81	117	94	102
	Female	7	30	22	77	46	18	68	62	75	112	82	76
Success Rate		1%	NA	NA	1%	0%	0%	1%	24%	17%	21%	17%	19%
Antlered: % 5+ points		8%	9%	16%	12%	25%	4%		4%	5%	26%	18%	21%

Note: Prior to 2005, hunters, hunter days, and success rate include mule deer and white-tailed deer. Starting in 2005, calculations for mule deer and white-tailed deer are separate.

Figure 9. White-tailed Deer Data Analysis Unit 7—Southern Idaho.

APPENDIX A
IDAHO
2009 SEASON
WHITE-TAILED DEER RULES

IDAHO BIG GAME SEASONS AND RULES 2009



Idaho Fish and Game photo

Deer, Elk, Pronghorn

August 2009 - January 2010

Black Bear, Mountain Lion

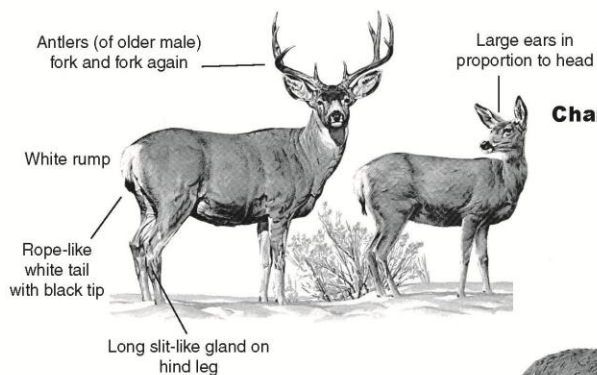
August 2009 - July 2010

Including Controlled Hunts for
Deer, Elk, Pronghorn, and Black Bear



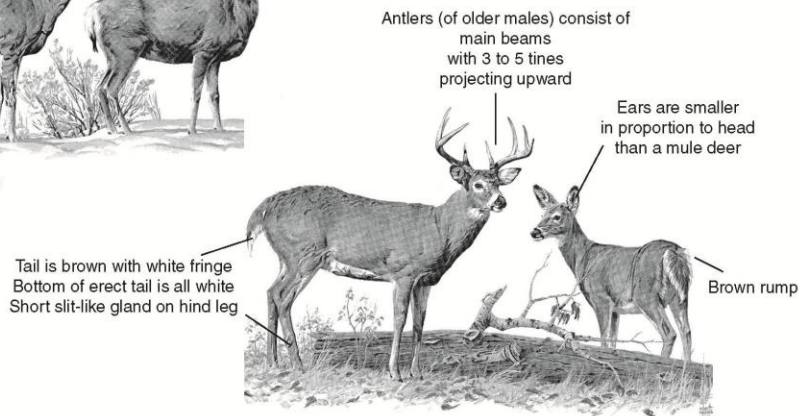
DEER

Characteristics of a mule deer



CAUTION!
Antlers on yearling buck white-tailed
and mule deer may look similar.

Characteristics of a white-tailed deer



Definitions

Antlered Buck — A deer with an antler or antlers at least 3 inches in length.

Antlerless — A deer without antlers or with antlers less than 3 inches in length.

2009 Regular Deer Tag General Any-Weapon Seasons

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (White-tailed deer only)	Nov 1 - Nov 9 (White-tailed deer only)	
	Nov 1 - Dec 1		
2, 3, 4A, 5, 6	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Nov 1 - Nov 9 (White-tailed deer only)	
	Nov 10 - Dec 1 (White-tailed deer only)		
4, 7, 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Nov 1 - Nov 9 (White-tailed deer only)	
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 12, 15, 16	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Oct 10 - Nov 3	
11, 11A	Oct 10 - Nov 3 (White-tailed deer only)	Oct 10 - Nov 3 (White-tailed deer only)	
13, 14, 18	Oct 10 - Nov 3 (White-tailed deer only)	Oct 10 - Oct 16 (White-tailed deer only)	Unit 13 has limited access
16A, 17, 19, 20	Sep 15 - Nov 18	Sep 15 - Nov 18	
19A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	
20A, 26, 27	Sep 15 - Oct 31	None	

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 36, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only, Private land only)	Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 29, 30, 36A, 37 & 37A, See notes 3 & 6, Page 11
22	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (2-point deer only)	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	
23, 24, 25	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	See note 1, Page 11
30A	None	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only, Private land only)	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 6, Page 11
31, 32, 32A	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 32 & 32A, See notes 2 & 6, Page 11
33, 34, 35	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	
39	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	
40, 41	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (2-point deer only)	Oct 10 - Nov 24 (Youth hunt only. Only in a small portion of these units)	Youth Hunt Area Restrictions: Only a small portion of Units 40 & 41 is open for harvest of antlerless deer. See notes 2, 3, & 7, Page 11 Antlerless hunt is Youth only.
42	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (2-point deer only)	None	
43	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	
46	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	See note 2, Page 11
48, 49	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 6, Page 11
50, 51, 56, 58, 59, 59A	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 6, Page 11
52A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	
60, 61, 62, 62A, 64, 65	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	See note 3, Page 11
60A	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	See note 4, Page 11
66, 69	Oct 10 - Oct 24	None	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 6, Page 11
67	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	See note 5, Page 11
66A, 68, 71, 72, 73A, 74, 76	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	
70, 78	None	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 6, Page 11
73	None	Oct 10 - Oct 16 (Youth hunt only)	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 6, Page 11
75, 77	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 6, Page 11

Notes:

1. Short-range weapons only in that portion of Unit 24 within the following boundary: Beginning in McCall at the junction of State Highway 55 and Boydston Street, then south on Boydston Street to West Valley Road, then west and south along West Valley Road and West Mountain Road to Cabarton Road, then north on Cabarton Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to Farm-To-Market Road, then north on Farm-To-Market Road to Elo Road, then west on Elo Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to the point of beginning.
2. Short-range weapons **only** on the islands in the Snake River.
3. Short-range weapons **only** on C.J. Strike, Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas and Pahsimeroi Access Area.
4. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henry's) Fork Snake River, and that portion within 1 mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
5. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.
6. Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
7. Youth Hunt Area: Only that portion of Units 40 and 41 within the following boundary are open to youth antlerless hunting - starting at the Oregon border on the Snake River then upstream to the C.J. Strike Dam Road then south on C.J. Strike Dam Road to Highway 78 at Rim Rock High School, then east on Highway 78 to Highway 51, then south on Highway 51 to the Shoofly Cut-off Road, including the cultivated lands that lie within 2.5 miles south of the Shoofly Cutoff Road and 3.5 miles west of Highway 51, then west on the Shoofly Cut-off Road to the Mudflat Road, then north on the Mudflat Road to Highway 78, continue west on Highway 78 to the powerline that crosses the Snake River about 3 miles south of the Walter's Ferry Bridge at the 22.5 mile marker, then west along the powerline to the Oregon border, then north along the Oregon border to the Snake River, the point of beginning; **and** on cultivated fields in that portion of Unit 40 no more than 5 miles south or west of Highway 78. Map available at Southwest Region office and the Fish and Game Website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>.

2009 Regular Deer Tag General Archery-Only Seasons Archery Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9	Sep 6 - Sep 30	Sep 6 - Sep 30 (White-tailed deer only)	
	Dec 10 - Dec 16	Dec 10 - Dec 16 (White-tailed deer only)	
2	Sep 6 - Sep 30	None	See note 1, Page 13
	Nov 1 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Nov 9 (White-tailed deer only)	See note 2, Page 13
	Dec 10 - Dec 16	Dec 10 - Dec 16 (White-tailed deer only)	See note 1, Page 13
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11A, 12, 15, 19A, 21, 21A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
22	Aug 30 - Sep 30 (2-point deer only)	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
23, 24, 25, 36, 36B	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
28	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Dec 1 - Dec 31	
29, 30, 30A, 32, 32A, 36A, 37, 37A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
31, 33, 34, 35	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
38	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>See note 3, Page 13</i>
39	Nov 10 - Nov 30	Nov 10 - Nov 30	<i>See note 6, Page 13 Part of unit closed.</i>
40, 41, 42	Aug 30 - Sep 30 (2-point deer only)	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
43, 46, 52A, 54	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59, 59A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13</i>
53	Aug 30 - Dec 19	Aug 30 - Dec 19	<i>See note 4, Page 13 Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13</i>
55	Nov 25 - Dec 19	Nov 25 - Dec 19	
60, 60A, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69	Aug 30 - Sep 30 Nov 1 - Dec 19 (White-tailed deer only)	Aug 30 - Sep 30 Nov 1 - Dec 19 (White-tailed deer only)	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 5, Page 13</i>
61, 62A, 63A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
63	Aug 30 - Sep 30 Nov 1 - Dec 19	Aug 30 - Sep 30 Nov 1 - Dec 19	
66A, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 73A, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 70, 73, 75, 77 & 78, See note 5, Page 13</i>

2009 Regular Deer Tag General Muzzleloader-Only Seasons Muzzleloader Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
4, 7, 9	Nov 20 - Dec 1	Nov 20 - Dec 1 (White-tailed deer only)	
39	None	Sep 8 - Sep 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13</i>

2009 Regular Deer Tag General Deer Short-Range-Weapon Seasons			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
38	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Nov 24	See note 3, Page 13
53	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 7, Page 13 Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 5, Page 13
63	Oct 10 - Oct 24	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (Youth hunt only)	

Notes:

1. Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area are **closed**.
2. Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area **only**.
3. That portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is **closed**.
4. That portion of Unit 53 east of U.S. Highway 93 is **open**.
5. Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
6. **Area Closure:** That portion of Unit 39 within Ada County, **and** that portion of Unit 39 within the following boundary: Beginning at the intersection of State Highway 21 and the Middle Fork Boise River Road (Forest Road 268), east on Forest Road 268 to Cottonwood Creek-Thorn Creek Road (Forest Road 377), north and west on Forest Road 377 to State Highway 21, south and west on Highway 21 to the point of beginning is **closed**.
7. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 53 west of U. S. Highway 93. Archery only east of U.S. Highway 93.

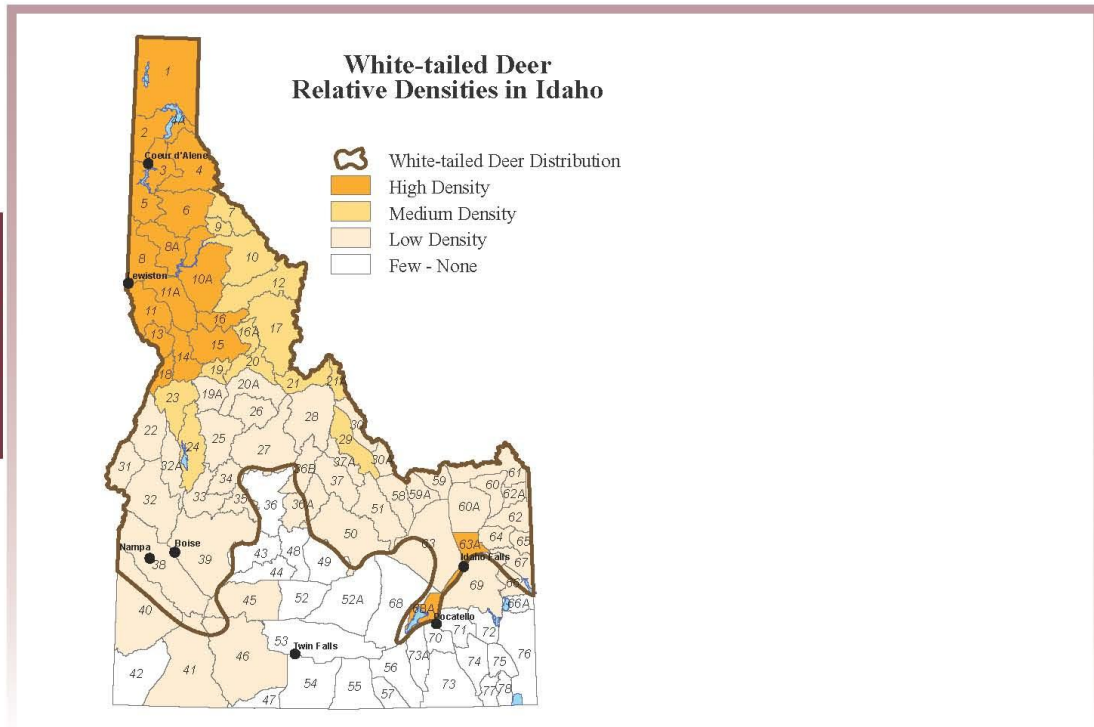
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2009 White-tailed Deer Tag General Any Weapon Seasons			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, 6	Oct 10 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Nov 9	
4, 7, 9	Oct 10 - Nov 9	Nov 1 - Nov 9	
8, 8A, 10A, 11, 11A	Oct 10 - Dec 1	Oct 10 - Dec 1	
10, 12, 15, 16	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Nov 20	
13	Oct 10 - Nov 3	Oct 10 - Oct 16	<i>Very limited access</i>
14, 18	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Oct 16	
16A, 17, 19, 20, 20A, 26, 27	Sep 15 - Nov 18	Sep 15 - Nov 18	
19A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
21, 21A, 28, 36B	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only, Private land only)	<i>Very limited access</i>
29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37, 37A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only, Private land only)	<i>Very limited access, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See notes 4 & 7, Page 15</i>
22, 25	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
23	Oct 10 - Nov 20	Oct 10 - Oct 16	
24	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>See note 1, Page 15</i>

Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
31, 32, 32A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 2, Page 15 Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 32 & 32A, See note 7, Page 15
33, 34, 35	Oct 10 - Nov 8	Oct 10 - Nov 8	
39, 43	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
38	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Nov 24	See note 3, Page 15
40, 41	Oct 10 - Oct 24 (2-point deer only)	Oct 10 - Nov 24 (Youth hunt only. Only in a small portion of these units)	Youth Hunt Area Restrictions: See notes 2, 4 & 8, Page 15. Only a small portion of Units 40 & 41 are open for harvest of antlerless deer. Antlerless hunt is Youth only.
46	Oct 10 - Oct 31	None	See note 4, Page 15
50, 51, 58, 59, 59A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 15
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	
60, 62, 64, 65	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See notes 4 & 5, Page 15
60A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 5, Page 15
61, 62A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	
66, 69	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 7, Page 15
67	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	See note 6, Page 15

Notes:

- Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 24 within the following boundary: Beginning in McCall at the junction of State Highway 55 and Boydston Street, then south on Boydston Street to West Valley Road, then west and south along West Valley Road and West Mountain Road to Cabarton Road, then north on Cabarton Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to Farm-To-Market Road, then north on Farm-To-Market Road to Elo Road, then west on Elo Road to State Highway 55, then north on State Highway 55 to the point of beginning.
- Short-range weapons **only** on the islands in the Snake River.
- Short-range weapons **only**. **Except** that portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is **closed**.
- Short-range weapons **only** on C.J. Strike, Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas and Pahsimeroi Access Area.
- Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henrys) Fork Snake River, and that portion within 1 mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
- Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.
- Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
- Youth Hunt Area: Only that portion of Units 40 and 41 within the following boundary are open to youth antlerless hunting - starting at the Oregon border on the Snake River then upstream to the C.J. Strike Dam Road then south on C.J. Strike Dam Road to Highway 78 at Rim Rock High School, then east on Highway 78 to Highway 51, then south on Highway 51 to the Shoofly Cut-off Road, including the cultivated lands that lie within 2.5 miles south of the Shoofly Cutoff Road and 3.5 miles west of Highway 51, then west on the Shoofly Cut-off Road to the Mudflat Road, then north on the Mudflat Road to Highway 78, continue west on Highway 78 to the powerline that crosses the Snake River about 3 miles south of the Walter's Ferry Bridge at the 22.5 mile marker, then west along the powerline to the Oregon border, then north along the Oregon border to the Snake River, the point of beginning; **and** on cultivated fields in that portion of Unit 40 no more than 5 miles south or west of Highway 78. Map available at Southwest Region office and the Fish and Game Website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>.

2009 White-tailed Deer Tag General Archery-Only Seasons Archery Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
1, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 9	Sep 6 - Sep 30	Sep 6 - Sep 30	
	Dec 10 - Dec 16	Dec 10 - Dec 16	
2	Sep 6 - Sep 30	Sep 6 - Sep 14	See note 1, Page 16
	Nov 1 - Dec 1	Nov 1 - Nov 9	See note 2, Page 16
	Dec 10 - Dec 16	Dec 10 - Dec 16	See note 1, Page 16
8, 8A, 10, 10A, 11A, 12, 19A, 22, 23, 24, 25	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
15	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
	Dec 5 - Dec 20	Dec 5 - Dec 20	
21, 21A, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Very Limited Access Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37 & 37A, See note 4, Page 16
28	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Dec 1 - Dec 31	Very limited access
31, 32, 32A, 33, 34, 35	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 32 & 32A, See note 4, Page 16
38	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	See note 3, Page 16
39	Nov 10 - Nov 30	Nov 10 - Nov 30	See note 5, Page 16
40, 41	Aug 30 - Sep 30 (2-point deer only)	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
43, 46	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
50, 51, 58, 59, 59A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 4, Page 16
60, 60A, 62, 63, 63A, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 4, Page 16
	Nov 1 - Dec 19	Nov 1 - Dec 19	
61, 62A	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Aug 30 - Sep 30	
68A	Aug 30 - Dec 19	Aug 30 - Dec 19	

Notes:

1. Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area are **closed**.
2. Farragut State Park and Farragut Wildlife Management Area **only**.
3. That portion of Unit 38 within the Lake Lowell Sector of the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge is **closed**.
4. Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
5. **Area Closure:** That portion of Unit 39 within Ada County **and** that portion of Unit 39 within the following boundary: Beginning at the intersection of State Highway 21 and the Middle Fork Boise River road (Forest Road 268), east on Forest Road 268 to Cottonwood Creek-Thorn Creek Road (Forest Road 377), north and west on Forest Road 377 to State Highway 21, south and west on Highway 21 to the point of beginning, is **closed**.

2009 White-tailed Deer Tag General Muzzleloader-Only Seasons Muzzleloader Permit Required			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
4, 7, 9	Nov 20 - Dec 1	Nov 20 - Dec 1	
8A	None	Dec 2 - Dec 14	See note 1, Page 17
10A	None	Dec 2 - Dec 14	
16	Nov 21 - Dec 9	Nov 21 - Dec 9	

2009 White-tailed Deer Tag Short-Range-Weapon Seasons			
Unit(s)	Antlered	Antlerless	Notes
21, 21A, 28, 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 36B, 37, 37A	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Nov 10 - Dec 9	Very limited access. Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 29, 30, 30A, 36A, 37 & 37A, See note 4, Page 16
24	Nov 1 - Nov 20	None	
63	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31 (Youth hunt only)	
63A	Oct 10 - Oct 31	Oct 10 - Oct 31	

Notes:

1. Hunt Area 8A: That portion of Unit 8A east of State Highway 6 and State Highway 9 and north of the following line: Beginning at the boundary of Unit 8A at its junction with State Highway 8 at Deary, then east on Highway 8 to Forest Service Road 1963 at Helmer, then south and east on Forest Service Road 1963 to Long Meadow Creek, then southeast on Long Meadow Creek to Dworshak Reservoir, then east along the shoreline of Dworshak Reservoir to the Unit 8A boundary at Dent Bridge.



Idaho Fish and Game photo

**The Idaho Department of Fish and Game
is making a commitment to enhance Idaho's mule deer populations.
The Mule Deer Initiative (MDI) is an increased effort by Fish and Game to:**

- **Protect and Improve Habitat** • **Improve Mule Deer Numbers**
- **Increase Hunter Satisfaction**

Why do we need the Mule Deer Initiative?

Mule deer are an important wildlife resource to Idaho's hunters and citizens. Southern and eastern Idaho have traditionally been well-known for abundant mule deer populations providing plenty of hunting opportunity and big bucks. Since 1992, mule deer populations in portions of eastern, southeastern, and south-central Idaho are lower than desired by both Department biologists and hunters. The Department plans to intensively manage deer to increase the number of mule deer and increase the proportion of mature bucks.

What is being done?

Habitat loss, predators, drought, changes in hunting technique, and increased motorized access are just some of the factors influencing mule deer populations and the hunting experience. Deer managers have no control over weather, climate, and human population growth. However, there is opportunity for deer managers to improve existing habitat, reduce the impact of predators, increase deer security through responsible OHV management, reduce elk occupation of important deer habitats, and implement hunting season and rule changes to improve mule deer hunter experience. Just as there is no single reason for the decline in mule deer across the west, there is no single

solution. The Mule Deer Initiative includes habitat improvement projects, population management, stepped up enforcement efforts, predator control, access management, technical assistance to land managers, and public involvement – all in an effort to increase mule deer recruitment and survival, increase hunter satisfaction, and protect and improve habitat.

Where can I find out more?

Visit the Idaho Fish and Game website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/mdi> for more information about the Mule Deer Initiative. While there, you can sign up for electronic updates on news and information about mule deer in Idaho.

How can I help?

Whether you are a landowner who wants technical or financial assistance to promote mule deer habitat on your land or a hunter who wants to volunteer and get involved with MDI projects, you are key to the success of the Mule Deer Initiative. For information on what you can do to help mule deer, visit the fish and game website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/mdi>.



Controlled Hunts


For details on controlled hunt rules and restrictions please see pages 70-73.

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div> 2009 Controlled Deer Hunts (14,246 Permits Plus Unlimited Permits) Antlered Deer </div> </div>				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1001	1	35	Sep 6 - Dec 1	
1002	6	20	Aug 30 - Dec 1	
1003	11	74	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1004	11	35	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1005	11A	63	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only, Limited access</i>
1006	13	200	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>See note 1, Page 23, Mule deer only</i>
1007	14	180	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1008	18	120	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1009	19A	10	Oct 10 - Nov 24	
1010	20A	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	
1011	22	40	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1012	23	25	Oct 10 - Nov 24	
1013	25	10	Oct 10 - Nov 24	
1014	26	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	
1015	27	Unlimited	Nov 1 - Nov 18	<i>3-point or larger deer only</i>
1016	30A	30	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1017	31	30	Oct 10 - Nov 24	
1018	32	40	Oct 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1019	32A	30	Oct 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1020	36A	Unlimited	Oct 26 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1021	39-1	199	Aug 15 - Sep 30	
1022	40-1	195	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1023	41	100	Nov 1 - Nov 24	<i>See note 4, Page 23</i>
1024	42	74	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1025	44-1	225	Sep 15 - Nov 9	
1026	45-1	50	Oct 15 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1027	47-1	90	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1028	47-2* (see pg 25)	10	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1029	48	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1030	49	10	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1031	50-1	10	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1032	52	75	Oct 15 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1033	54	600	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1034	54	20	Nov 15 - Nov 30	
1035	55	25	Aug 15 - Sep 24	
1036	55	450	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1037	57	109	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1038	57	10	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1039	58* (see pg 25)	10	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1040	60-1* (see pg 25)	50	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>See note 4, Page 23</i>
1041	62	30	Oct 10 - Nov 30	
1042	66	10	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1043	67	40	Oct 10 - Nov 30	
1044	69	10	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1045	70	175	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1046	73	Unlimited	Oct 10 - Oct 16	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1047	78	200	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>

**CONTROLLED
DEER**

<div>  2009 Controlled Hunts Antlerless Deer </div>				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1048	22	350	Oct 10 - Oct 24	
1049	28-1	30	Sep 15 - Oct 31	
1050	31	300	Oct 10 - Oct 24	
1051	32	350	Oct 10 - Oct 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1052	32A	150	Oct 10 - Oct 24	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1053	39-2	1200	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
1054	43	250	Oct 10 - Oct 31	
1055	44-1	250	Oct 10 - Nov 9	
1056	45-2	250	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1057	48	50	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1058	49	300	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1059	50-2	150	Dec 1 - Dec 14	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1060	52	100	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1061	54	100	Nov 1 - Nov 14	
1062	55	100	Nov 1 - Nov 14	
1063	56	100	Nov 1 - Nov 14	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1064	60-1* (see pg 25)	50	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>See note 4, Page 23</i>


<div>  2009 Controlled Hunts Either Sex Deer </div>				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1065	60-2* (see pg 25)	400	Oct 5 - Nov 17	<i>See note 4, Page 23</i>
1066	62	100	Oct 5 - Nov 8	
1067	63A	50	Oct 5 - Nov 8	<i>Mule deer only, Short range weapons only</i>
1068	67	75	Oct 5 - Nov 8	

<div>  2009 Controlled Hunts Archery-Only Deer - Archery Permit Required </div>				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1069	22	25	Aug 30 - Sep 30	<i>Either sex</i>
1070	39-3	125	Nov 16 - Dec 16	<i>Either sex, See note 3, Page 23 Roads on Boise River WMA closed to Motorized Travel</i>
1071	40-2* (see pg 24)	25	Aug 15 - Sep 30	<i>Either sex</i>
1072	68A	Unlimited	Aug 30 - Dec 19	<i>Either sex</i>
	72		Dec 1 - Dec 19	<i>Antlered only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>

* See controlled hunt area descriptions. This hunt includes other units or parts of other units.

 2009 Controlled Hunts Youth Only Deer				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1073	11A	25	Oct 10 - Dec 31	<i>Either sex</i>
1074	28-1	10	Sep 15 - Oct 31	<i>Either sex</i>
1075	44-2* (see pg 24)	400	Nov 15 - Nov 30	<i>Antlerless only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 45 & 52, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1076	46* (see pg 24)	400	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Either sex, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 47, 56 & 57, See note 2, Page 23</i>


 2009 Controlled Hunts Senior/Disabled Only Deer				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1077	31	50	Oct 10 - Oct 24	<i>Antlerless only</i>

 2009 Controlled Hunts Muzzleloader-Only Deer - Muzzleloader Permit Required				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1078	8A	25	Dec 2 - Dec 14	<i>Either sex, White-tailed deer only</i>
1079	10A	25	Dec 2 - Dec 14	<i>Either sex, White-tailed deer only</i>
1080	33* (see pg 24)	149	Nov 10 - Nov 30	<i>Antlered only</i>
1081	37* (see pg 24)	73	Nov 25 - Dec 9	<i>Antlered only Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1082	43	125	Oct 1 - Oct 9	<i>Either sex</i>
1083	45-2	20	Oct 1 - Oct 14	<i>Antlered only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1084	45-3	75	Oct 15 - Oct 31	<i>Either sex, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1085	51* (see pg 25)	100	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>Either sex Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1086	52A	75	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Either sex, Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1087	61	Unlimited	Nov 11 - Dec 9	<i>Either sex</i>
1088	64* (see pg 25)	50	Nov 1 - Nov 30	<i>Either sex</i>

**CONTROLLED
DEER**

<div>  2009 Controlled Hunts Extra Antlerless Deer </div>				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1089	3X	50	Oct 10 - Dec 1	Private land only, White-tailed deer only
1090	8X	350	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery only, White-tailed deer only
			Oct 10 - Dec 31	White-tailed deer only
1091	8AX	350	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery only, White-tailed deer only
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	White-tailed deer only
			Dec 2 - Dec 14	Muzzleloader only, White-tailed deer only
			Dec 15 - Dec 31	White-tailed deer only
1092	10AX	400	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery only, White-tailed deer only
			Oct 10 - Dec 1	White-tailed deer only
			Dec 2 - Dec 14	Muzzleloader only, White-tailed deer only
			Dec 15 - Dec 31	White-tailed deer only
1093	11AX* (see pg 24)	650	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery only, Unit 11A only
			Oct 10 - Dec 31	Mule Deer or White-tailed Deer
1094	15X* (see pg 24)	200	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery only, White-tailed deer only, Unit 15 portion only
			Oct 10 - Nov 20	White-tailed deer only
			Nov 21 - Dec 9	Muzzleloader only, White-tailed deer only, Unit 16 portion only
			Dec 5 - Dec 20	Archery only, White-tailed deer only, Unit 15 portion only
1095	21X* (see pg 24)	300	Sep 1 - Dec 31	Short range weapons only, Private land only, Limited Access
1096	23X	100	Aug 15 - Sep 30	Short range weapons only, White-tailed deer only
			Oct 10 - Nov 3	White-tailed deer only
1097	55X	30	Aug 15 - Sep 30	Landowner Permission Required, Private land only
1098	50X* (see pg 25)	1,200	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery only, White-tailed deer only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 66 & 69, See note 2, Page 23
			Oct 10 - Oct 31	White-tailed deer only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 66 & 69, See note 2, 4, 5, & 6, Page 23
			Nov 1 - Dec 19	Archery only, White-tailed deer only, Units 60, 60A, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 & 69 only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 66 & 69, See note 2, Page 23
			Nov 10 - Dec 9	White-tailed deer only, Units 50, 51, 58, 59, 59A, 61, & 62A only, Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 50, 51, 58, 59 & 59A, See note 2, Page 23
1099	63AX	300	Aug 30 - Sep 30	Archery only, White-tailed deer only
			Oct 10 - Oct 31	Short range weapons only, White-tailed deer only
			Nov 1 - Dec 19	Archery only, White-tailed deer only

* See controlled hunt area descriptions. This hunt includes other units or parts of other units.

<div>  2009 Controlled Hunts Outfitter Allocation Deer - Antlered Deer Only </div>				
Hunt No.	Controlled Hunt Areas	Permits	Season Dates	Notes
1100	1	1	Sep 6 - Dec 1	
1101	11	1	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1102	11A	2	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1103	13	37	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1104	14	22	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1105	18	9	Oct 10 - Nov 3	<i>Mule deer only</i>
1106	22	6	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1107	33* (see pg 24)	1	Nov 10 - Nov 24	<i>Muzzleloader only</i>
1108	37* (see pg 24)	2	Nov 25 - Dec 9	<i>Muzzleloader only</i> <i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1109	39-1	1	Aug 15 - Sep 30	
1110	40-1	5	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1111	42	1	Nov 1 - Nov 24	
1112	45-1	1	Oct 15 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1113	45-3	1	Oct 15 - Oct 31	<i>Muzzleloader only, Either sex</i> <i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1114	46* (see pg 24)	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction in Units 47, 56 & 57,</i> <i>See note 2, Page 23</i>
1115	47-1	3	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1116	50-1	1	Oct 10 - Nov 30	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1117	55	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	
1118	57	1	Oct 5 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1119	70	1	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>
1120	78	7	Oct 10 - Oct 31	<i>Motorized Vehicle Restriction, See note 2, Page 23</i>

**CONTROLLED
DEER**

Notes:

1. This hunt has very limited access because of few roads and private property.
2. Motorized vehicle use as an aid to hunting for wildlife is restricted to established roadways open to motorized vehicle traffic capable of travel by full-sized automobiles – any motorized vehicle with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 1,500 pounds. See Page 68.
3. Mandatory class required - Anyone drawing a deer controlled archery-only hunt permit for this hunt must satisfactorily complete a mandatory hunter education course. The course will be administered by the Southwest Region and will include the hunt boundaries and legal restrictions, and will emphasize proper hunter ethics. Bowhunter education required.
4. Short-range weapons **only** on CJ Strike, Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Areas, and all of Units 63 and 63A.
5. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 60A south and east of the North (Henry's) Fork Snake River, and that portion within 1 mile north and west of the North Fork Snake River.
6. Short-range weapons **only** in that portion of Unit 67 south and west of State Highway 26.

Outfitted controlled hunts:

Before submitting an application for an outfitter-allocated controlled hunt, hunters must have a written agreement with an outfitter licensed in the hunt area. Successful applicants must hunt with an outfitter licensed for the hunt area. The outfitter must purchase the hunter's permit and tag by August 20. Successful applicants authorize Idaho Fish and Game to provide names and addresses to the outfitters licensed for that controlled hunt. For a list of licensed outfitters in the applicable controlled hunt area, a sample written agreement, and additional information contact the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board at their website - www.state.id.us/oglb or by calling 208-327-7380.

For details on controlled hunt rules and restrictions, please see pages 70-73.

* See controlled hunt area descriptions. This hunt includes other units or parts of other units.

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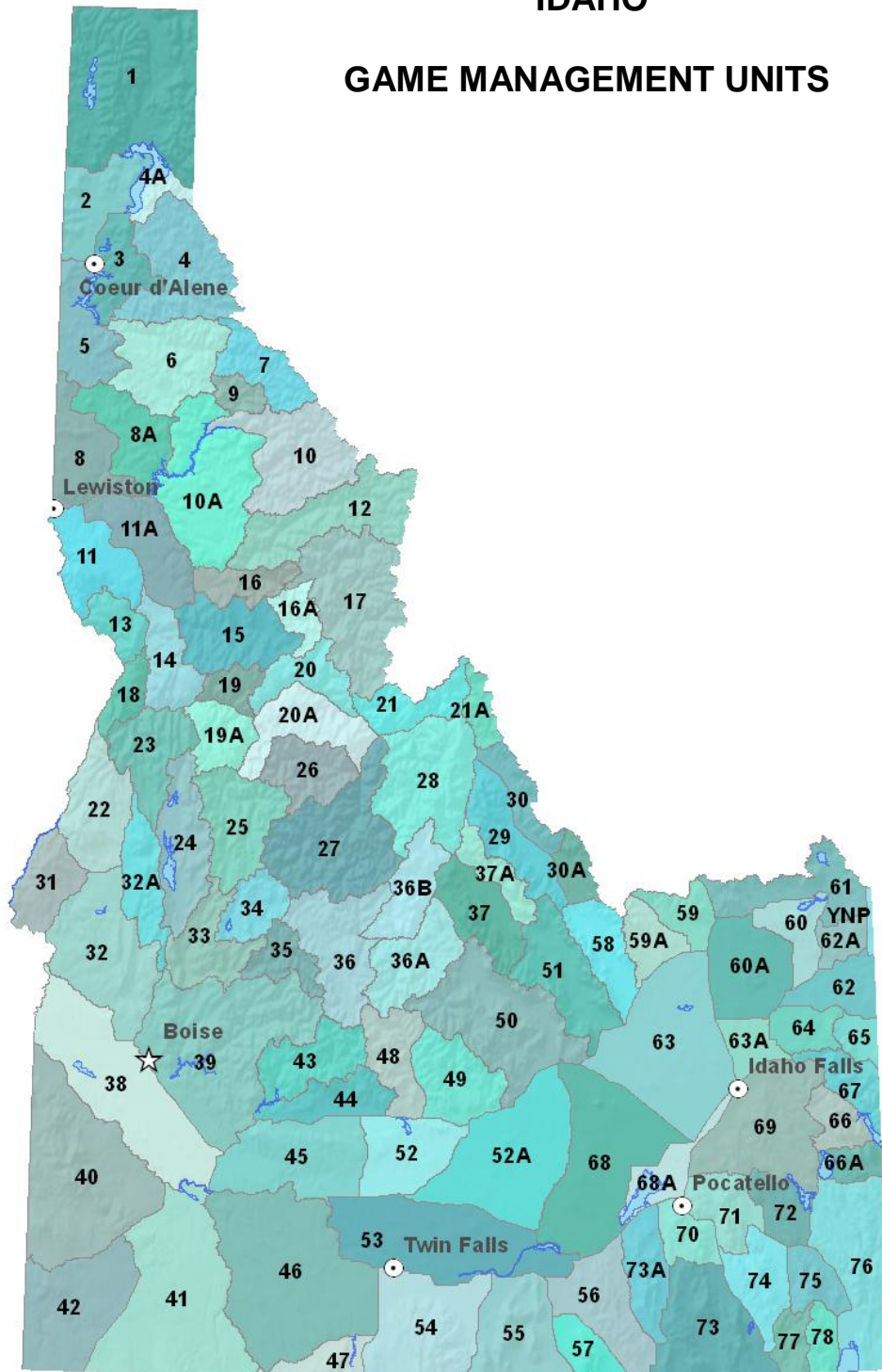
Approved by: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME


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IDAHO

GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS



FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program consists of funds from a 10% to 11% manufacturer's excise tax collected from the sale of handguns, sporting rifles, shotguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. The Federal Aid program then allots the funds back to states through a formula based on each state's geographic area and the number of paid hunting license holders in the state. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game uses the funds to help restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild birds and mammals for the public benefit. These funds are also used to educate hunters to develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to be responsible, ethical hunters. Seventy-five percent of the funds for this project are from Federal Aid. The other 25% comes from license-generated funds.

